

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1827.

[VOL. VII. NO. 344.]

TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers, who are unknown to the Editor. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly of this state convened in Raleigh, on Monday the 25th ult. In the Senate, Bartlett Yancy, Esq. was re-elected Speaker; Benj. H. Covington, Principal Clerk; James W. Clark, Clerk Assistant; Thos. B. Wheeler, Principal Door-keeper; and Robert Ray, Assistant Door-keeper.

In the House of Commons, John Stanley Esq. was re-elected Speaker; Pleasant Henderson, Principal Clerk; Chas. Manly, Clerk Assistant; John Lumsden, Door-keeper; and Richard Roberts, Assistant Door-keeper.

Gov. Burton sent a message to both branches of the Legislature, on Wednesday, which follows:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: Although we have continued, during the past year, in the uninterrupted enjoyment of all our civil and religious privileges; yet, the chastening hand of an all-wise providence has borne heavily on particular sections of our State. Whether the injury sustained by the late untoward seasons, is of magnitude sufficient to merit your interference, is a question submitted entirely to your discretion.

Believing it universally admitted, that the existence of free government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the great body of the people; and that these are also, the sources of individual comfort and happiness, I shall not consume your time in repeating arguments so often adduced, to show the necessity of diffusing the benefits of education among the poorer class of our fellow-citizens. But, permit me to call your attention to a clause in our State Constitution, which enforces the obligation of giving to this subject your serious consideration. It is this: "A school or schools shall be established by the Legislature of this State, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices. All useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities." The latter branch of this constitutional injunction has long since been complied with, by your predecessors. We have an University in a prosperous condition, with competent funds. But, as to the former, and no less important branch, concerning schools—it is to be lamented, that from the formation of the Constitution, until the last session of the General Assembly, (a period of forty-nine years,) nothing at all has been done. The last Legislature commenced the important work; but if that beginning is not sustained and pursued, the present generation may pass away, before any thing effectual is accomplished. Many enlightened persons believe, that it is more difficult for an individual in ordinary circumstances, to obtain for his child, at this time, the common rudiments of education, than it was at the period when our Constitution was adopted. This increased difficulty originates, in part, from the increased demand which the exigencies of government have made upon the resources of individuals and the enhancement of the necessities of subsistence. It appears, therefore, peculiarly just and proper, that the State should contribute somewhat to the diminution of that burden, which, in part, it has created. And while it exacts and expects obedience and support from the citizens to its laws and institutions, it should give them the opportunity to appreciate their privileges and improve their condition. The least reflection will satisfy us, that reading, writing, and the common rules of arithmetic are highly essential to the healthy action of our government, founded, as it is, upon the supremacy, and executed by the agency of the people: And they unquestionably contribute more largely to the individual benefit and morality of the body of the people, than the branches of severe science usually taught in our established seminaries. Whilst upon this subject, I beg leave to remark, that the Constitution itself, in the section before recited, has not only imposed the obligation, but has also suggested an important mean for the execution of the injunction.

The benefits resulting from a well regulated and properly conducted system of Internal Improvements, in a country like ours, are too apparent, to require

many remarks to prove their importance. Let us, for instance, confine ourselves to the limits of North Carolina, and mark her situation at this time. We all know that in particular sections of the State, the greatest distress is at present apprehended, among the poorer class of our fellow citizens, from the deficiency of the various crops, springing from sources, which it is unnecessary to investigate. We also know, that in other sections, the usual productions were never more abundant. From the great variety of soil and climate may not this state of things often occur? Let me ask then, what is the proper remedy for such evils? Can there be any other answer given than—'facilitate the intercourse between the different sections of the State.' In other words, open your water courses, repair your old roads, and make new ones. Make them, what they should be, cheap and convenient mediums of social intercourse! Then the failure of crops in some few counties would not have the effect of thinning a population, already too much scattered and diminished. But the redundant fulness of some parts, might conveniently be drawn off, to fructify and supply less fortunate situations. There is every reason to believe, that at the present time, grain and other necessary articles, would not command more than their ordinary prices, were it not for the great difficulty of transportation. Those who are, fortunately, the vendors of produce this year, may be purchasers the next. It behooves the people of every part of the State, maturely to consider this subject. It is frankly admitted, that money has been, perhaps unnecessarily expended, at the commencement of this undertaking. But is not this, the fate of all human undertakings, without the benefit of experience? Is there an individual, who for the first time has opened a plantation or built a house, who is not, at its close, convinced that he has committed many errors, and expended money uselessly? What then would be thought of the reasoning, which should gravely conclude, that these things, which add so much to our comfort and convenience, were useless, because errors might be committed? I do not advocate, far less wish, the public money to be unnecessarily expended, when it can be avoided. But a prudent, though unfortunate management, may be lamented, although it should not be blamed. When it is considered that there is already a fund created, (the Cherokee Lands,) and our fellow citizens will not probably be burdened with additional taxes, it is most respectfully submitted, whether a judicious system of Internal Improvements, should not be prosecuted? In connection with this subject, it may be well to mention, that under the provisions of the several acts prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, four sales at public auction have been had, and the most valuable lands disposed of. It is believed, however, that the lands remaining unsold, are of sufficient value, to be well worthy the attention of the Legislature. It is submitted to your discretion, to determine what disposition shall be made of them. It is obviously the interest of the State, and more immediately of the citizens of that section of the State, that they should forthwith be brought into market, since their value is continually diminishing, by trespassers, who destroy the timber and wear out the soil, and who can scarcely be presumed to make good citizens or quiet neighbors. Whether it will be advisable to have the unsurveyed lands run out, and with the surveyed lands undistributed, offered at public auction, or open an entry office under suitable regulations, are subjects which will properly claim your consideration. Before we take leave of this subject, you will pardon me for again calling your attention to the reclaiming of our swamp lands. It is believed to be a subject, in which the State is deeply interested. If the States have the power of regulating their own internal police, if they have the power of instituting precautions for the preservation of the health and lives of their citizens, can there be a doubt of the power to act upon this subject? What can stay the tide of emigration, now flowing to the west, but the improvement of our own State? There can be but little doubt, that the undertaking would not prove burdensome, but would rather directly and greatly enhance the present revenue, while it would augment the agricultural resources of the State, improve the health of our citizens, and relieve our territory from a melancholy blot on its geographical appearance. As to the particular works which have been carried on, during the past year, their progress, &c. will be detailed in another communication.

Some of our most enlightened fellow-citizens are of opinion, that the criminal

code is susceptible of improvement. This would be attained, by leaving it discretionary with the proper jurisdiction, to substitute either the tread-mill, or work house, instead of the present mode of punishment, for petty offences, by fine, imprisonment and stripes. The objection can scarcely be doubted, that in the neighborhood of our towns and villages, within the last few years, the commission of crimes is much more frequent than formerly. The present modes of punishment, especially by imprisonment which is most generally inflicted, present feeble, very feeble checks to their multiplication, and tend but little, either to amendment of the culprit's morals, or to produce a wholesome influence on the wrong doers. At the same time, the general solvency of such offenders, heily accumulates the charges of prosecution, upon the different counties. One of the present modes of punishment that of whipping, especially where madness enters into the commission of crime, I esteem a valuable feature in a criminal code. The propriety of extending it to some misdemeanors, at present punishable by fine and imprisonment, particularly in the case of fraudulently trading with slaves, is respectfully submitted to your consideration. I doubt not, that the use of the tread-mill and work-house where such establishments were found facilities, and were well regulated and conducted, would contribute largely to the efficient administration of criminal justice, to the reformation of offenders and sensibly diminish the charges of prosecution, by the profits of the establishments. The present mode of compensating prosecuting officers, appears to be objectionable. Is it not the policy of every wise and liberal government, as well to protect the innocent as to punish the guilty? Can it be right and just that the compensation of these gentlemen, should, in a great degree, depend upon conviction? Is it not their interest, convicted, whether the accused be innocent or guilty? And, however respectable still they are but men! liable to all the weaknesses "which flesh is heir to," and capable of being influenced by all the considerations, which influence humanity. Would it not be preferable, that they should enjoy fixed salaries, thus removing all temptation to perjury, and make their present fees payable to the State Treasury, as reimbursements? That there are other defects in our judicial system, cannot seriously be doubted, but whether they are of that description, which require legislative interference, or such as are incident to all human institutions, you alone are competent to decide.

In a recent transaction, a communication from Vermont, enclosing a resolution of their General Assembly, for your concurrence. It is, in substance, that slavery is an evil to be deprecated by a free and enlightened people; and declaring that their General Assembly will concur in any measures, which may be adopted by the general government, for its abolition in the United States, that may be consistent with the rights of the people and the general harmony. This is an additional instance, indicating that States, like individuals, may fall into the common error of believing, that they better understand, and with more skill and to greater advantage could manage the concerns of others, than they display in their own transactions. "The reason is obvious: They take but a partial and imperfect view of another's affairs, without the advantage of being possessed of the whole ground. May not this be the situation of the non slave holding States, and can they not, without transcending "the modesty of nature," fairly presume, that this subject, in all its bearings, is fully understood in the South? It becomes every State and people, to be peculiarly alive to every circumstance, which may threaten their existence; and to provide every precaution, against any emergency to which they may be exposed. I repeat but a common truism, but one appreciated by every wise people,—"that peace is the time to prepare for war." From foreign force, or internal insurrection, we are indeed protected by constitutional provision. But it does not become us, to neglect our resources or overlook the peculiarity of our situation, in common with a few other States, arising from the diversity of our population. We do not entertain any feminine apprehensions of danger. But the frequent and misguided proceedings of individual societies and States, in other sections of our country, relative to this question, demand from us a sleepless vigilance. These unauthorized, unjustifiable interferences with so delicate a topic, is the more to be regretted, as they may induce the States concerned, from a due regard to their highest interest, to increase the severity of their policy towards this portion of their population; to curtail existing privileges

and forbear future immunities, which humanity might suggest and prudence sanction. The history of this State will show, that our laws have been gradually liberalized in their provisions, operating on this class of our community, and their domestic administration has been ameliorated in a corresponding degree. But if the relations subsisting between masters and slaves, are not to be left to the unbiased operations of our own sympathies, justice and discretion; if inflammatory doctrines are to be scattered through our land, by foreign hands; it may well be doubted, whether our attention may not be more properly turned from the consideration of plans of amelioration, to a question of deeper magnitude—the preservation of ourselves and country, from insurrectionary movements, through an increased restriction, or at least, by a more vigilant exercise of our police. Under these impressions and opinions, I would beg leave to recommend to the Legislature, a revision of the laws relative to calling out the Militia to suppress insurrections, those for appointing and keeping patrols, and those in relation to the migration of free persons of colour into this State. The law for calling out the Militia, by the variety of its enactments, may lead to confusion; and the others referred to, although they may appear sufficient, are permitted, in many parts of our country, to be neglected. Whether the efficacy and activity of patrols would not be considerably promoted by an increase of privileges, established remuneration, or higher penalties for neglect of duty; and whether the policy of our sister States, prohibiting the migration of free persons of colour within their boundaries, should not be met by countervailing enactments, if constitutional, are questions submitted entirely to your discretion.

In the month of July last, F. Nash, Esq. presented to the Executive his resignation, as one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law, &c. In consequence thereof, the Council of State was convened as soon as circumstances permitted. They advised that a temporary commission should be granted to Willie P. Mangum, Esq. With you it rests to make a permanent appointment. The lamented and much regretted death of the late Judge Paxton, which has deprived the Courts of an able and upright Judge, society of an eminent and useful citizen, creates an additional vacancy on the same bench, which you, in your discretion, will supply. The resignations of Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers, will be found in the file marked B herewith transmitted.

The letter book of the Governor, will be held in readiness, by my Private Secretary, for your examination. With the journal of the proceedings of the Council of State, will await the call of the Legislature. In the latter will be found the correspondence, between the Executive and the Council, as to the proper mode of filling vacancies, which may occur during the recess of the Legislature. On this subject, a great variety of opinions has existed among my predecessors.

Through the hands of the Hon John Branch, one of our Senators in Congress, I have received a communication, herewith transmitted, (in file A) proposing to publish the debates of the several States, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, by Jonathan Elliot.

Many important subjects, independent of those herein submitted, will doubtless come under your consideration. Such assistance, as my feeble abilities can afford your deliberations, during my continuance in office, will most cheerfully be afforded, by

Gentlemen, your very obt. servant,
H. G. BURTON.
Executive Department, Dec. 26, 1826.

In the state of Alabama, banks and colleges are shooting out in every direction. Both the state and the general governments, in the shape of branch banks, are crawling forward before the public. A new university is about to be located with a probable fund of three hundred thousand dollars, to be invested in the state bank. Paper and philosophy, money and mineralogy, go hand in hand in Alabama. This state contains three hundred thousand inhabitants.

The last English Quarterly Review is more favourable to the character and condition of the citizens of the United States, than usual. I am ready to allow, that we have some claims to civilization, and to social refinement. It admits also that there are some tolerable scholars and writers in our country.

At St. Louis, (Missouri) on the 5th ult. the Rev. Dr. Porter was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber having engaged an Assistant for the ensuing year, will open his SCHOOL again in Mocksville, on the 15th of January next. The course of instruction contemplated for this School, will embrace all the parts necessary to form a good English Education, and the Latin Language. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions, of five and a half months each; at the end of which, there will be a public examination of the Pupils, and a vacation of two weeks.

Price of tuition will be nine dollars per session, payable in advance. It is desirable that all pupils intended for this school, should begin with the commencement of the session; and that none should be engaged for a less time than a whole session. Those who engage for a shorter time, must expect to pay an additional price.

The local advantages of this institution, (which is intended to be made permanent) are not without claims to public consideration. In the centre of a back country, abounding in all the necessities of life; combining the salubrity of the mountains, with the beauty and convenience of the plain; uniting health, with fertility of soil, and cheapness of provisions—it seems the spot to which nature, pointing her unerring finger, is wont to say, There, in stillness and retirement, is intended to be reared the temple sacred to Learning, to Science and to Freedom. All the difficulties arising from an humble sense of his abilities, and a high sense of the responsibilities involved in the engagement, is felt by the subscriber, in submitting his services to the public as an instructor of youth; but having early learned the utility of the maxim, "that whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," in applying it to the management of his school, his time and faculties shall be faithfully devoted. Encouraged by the success of a few scholars, he is not without hopes, that those intrusted to his care.

To persons desiring it, Board can be furnished by the subscriber, and other gentlemen in the village, upon very moderate terms.

WILLIAM B. FORD.
Mocksville, Dec. 8th, 1826.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE undersigned, Trustees of the Hillsborough Academy, having engaged William J. Bingham as principal at this institution, take great pleasure in recommending the school to the patronage of the public. This they do with the more confidence, as Mr. Bingham is personally known to each of them. He is already a teacher of some experience and note, and united to sound learning and the most exemplary character, a happy talent for preserving strict and wholesome discipline.

The Trustees pledge themselves to the public, to be the active and regular guardians of the institution; they will see that a becoming conduct and deportment shall be observed on the part of the students at all times and places. And no boarding house, where proper authority is not maintained over the boys, will be tolerated.

Should any mother recommend to Mr. Bingham as an instructor of youth, be required, application may be made to the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, and to Professors Andrews, Hooper and Vitchell, at the University.

Wm. Varnum, David Tabor, Francis L. Hawks, John Taylor, James Phillips, December 5, 1826.

Clerks of the Superior Courts.

AS other Gentlemen holding Subscriptions to the New Map of North Carolina, are requested to return the same by the 1st of January next. They will be so good as to present them, in the mean time, to such persons as will be likely to patronize the work, who have not had an opportunity of doing so already. The price to non subscribers will be \$10. Very few, however, more than those subscribed for will be printed. To remove any objection that may be urged against subscribing, the Publisher wishes it to be understood, that none of the subscribers will be held bound, if the Map is not correctly drawn, finished in the best manner, and of the best materials.

From the returns already received, the Publisher is warranted in believing, that a subscription of not less than one thousand names will be obtained in North Carolina, among whom are, His Excellency the Governor, all the Officers of the State Government residing at the metropolis, the Members of both Houses of the Legislature, a liberal proportion of the Professional Gentlemen, a large number of that most respectable class of citizens, the Farmers, and generally the Merchants and Traders of our Towns, to whom a correct Map of the State is particularly desirable.

The Publisher takes this opportunity to acknowledge his obligations for the polite attention which has been uniformly paid to his applications for assistance in the prosecution of his work, and especially to those gentlemen who have interested themselves in procuring the surveys of the several counties. Any information calculated to benefit the work will still be thankfully received.

JOHN MAC RAE.
Fayetteville, Dec. 18th, 1826.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county.

SUPERIOR Court of Law October term, 1826: David Bialock vs. Nancy Bialock; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nancy Bialock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to her that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincoln, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON, Ck., Price adv. \$4. 3m59

THE LEGISLATURE.

On the first page of to-day's paper, will be found the proceedings at the organization of the legislature, and the Governor's message. Below we have given some further proceedings.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 26.—On motion of Mr. Seawell, it was *Resolved*, that the speaker of the Senate assign suitable places in the Senate Chamber for one or more stenographers for this session.

Mr. McKay presented the following resolution, which was laid on the table, viz:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to enquire what measures may be necessary to be adopted for validating acts which may have been done by the Governor, Treasurer and Secretary of State during a supposed vacancy in these several offices, and for supplying those vacancies.

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Franklin, the following Standing Committees were appointed:

Of Claims—Messrs. Love, Gray, Spaight of Craven, Lusk, Matthews, Beard of Rowan, Sellers and Bell.

Of Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Spright of Greene, Montgomery, Forney, Hawkins, Elliot, Hill of Stokes, Burney, and Wilson.

Of Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Vanhook, Croom, McMillan, Boddie, Gilchrist, Davenport, Alexander and Locke.

Of Finance—Messrs. King, Sharp, McKay, Pickett, Hill of Franklin, Seawell, Williams of Beaufort, and Stokes.

Mr. Lusk, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for three Engraving Clerks, reported that Samuel F. Patterson was duly elected; and that no other person in nomination had received a majority of the votes.

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Stokes, the Secretary of the State be, and he is directed to suspend the issuing of grants for Lands, and to cease from all official duties in his office, until otherwise directed by this General Assembly.

Received from the Governor a Message, (inserted in our 1st page,) which was read and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Stokes, the vote on the resolution presented by him, in relation to the Secretary of State, was reconsidered. Mr. Stokes then moved to amend the said resolution, by inserting the following preamble: "Whereas doubts exist whether the office of Secretary of State has not become vacant since the 30th of November last, in consequence of the law altering the time of the annual meeting of the General Assembly." Which amendment was agreed to. Mr. McKay moved that the resolution be further amended, by striking out the words, "and to cease from all official duties in his office," which was negatived, and, on motion of Mr. Hill, of Stokes, the resolution was laid on the table.

December 27.—On motion of Mr. Forney, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the proposition received from the other House yesterday, relative to the election of a Governor of the State. The proposition was agreed to, and Messrs. Forney and Williams, of Martin, were appointed superintendents of the balloting on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Seawell offered the following resolution, which was rejected: *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States, and the several amendments to it, and the Constitution of this State, be printed, one copy for each Member of the General Assembly.

Mr. Hill, of Stokes, and Mr. Wilson, of Edgecombe, were appointed, on the part of the Senate, superintendents of the balloting for Treasurer, Comptroller and Secretary of State.

Mr. Pickett presented sundry resolutions, referring the different subjects contained in the Governor's Message to select committees; which, on motion of Mr. Hill, of Franklin, were laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Tuesday, Dec. 26.—On motion of Mr. Burke, ordered that a writ of election be issued to the Sheriff of Perquimans, directing him to hold an election in said county on the 8th and 9th of January, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Pogue.

Messrs. Swain, Carson, Strange, Gray and Cox of Lenoir, were appointed a committee to prepare rules of orders for the government of this House during the session.

On motion of Mr. Swain, it was *Resolved*, That the Speaker assign suitable places in the Hall for one or more stenographers during the session.

The Governor's Message was received, read, and ordered to be printed. [See our 1st page.]

Wednesday, Dec. 27.

A message from the Senate, consenting to ballot for Governor this morning, and stating that Messrs. Forney and Williams of Martin form a Committee on their part to conduct the balloting. Thereupon Messrs. Fisher and Potter were appointed on the part of this House.

Another message from the Senate, pro-

posing to ballot immediately for Treasurer, Secretary of State and Comptroller. The proposition was concurred in, and Messrs. Marshall and Frederic were appointed to conduct the balloting on the part of this House.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for Governor, reported that Hutchins G. Burton was duly elected to that office.

An ineffectual attempt was made to elect two Engraving Clerks—no person in nomination having a majority of the votes.

Mr. Swain, from the committee appointed to prepare Rules of order for the government of this House, made a report, which was concurred in.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:

Claims—Messrs. Holland, Gordon, N. Jones, Whitaker, Spruill, Patterson, Walton, Barnard, J. Cox, Ellison, McMillan, W. W. Jones, Brower, Alexander, Marshall and Hodges.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Carson, Clayton, McGehee, Ramsay, Gray, Houze, Hardy, Montgomery, Edwards, Whitehurst, Simmons, Stephens, Hampton, Seale, Seawell and McDaniel.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Ship, Swain, Hill, Donoho, Green, Arrington, Moon, Steadman, Blount, Burns, Moore, W. W. Jones, Fisher, Barnett, Strange and McMillan.

Education—Messrs. Love, Blevins, Scott, J. E. Lewis, Potter, Wyche, Fred. H. White, Fox, Dickinson, Gilmour, Moore, Morehead, Shepperd, McNeil and Howell.

Agriculture—Messrs. Saintclair, Newland, W. L. Lewis, Rind, Latham, King, D. L. B. B. Cox, Ralston, Sutton, Underwood, Torrence, Simpson, Wade and J. Smith.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Richardson, Edmonston, Burn, Webb, Flowers, Sharp, Rutenman, Rozman, Adams, Kilpatrick, Frederick, Best, Walker, Linn, Gilmour and Afford.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

FROM THE BALANCE SHEET.

It appears by the Comptroller's annual Report, (laid before the Legislature on Tuesday last,) that, for the past year, ending on the 31st October last, the Revenue of the State amounted to \$135,147 49, and the Expenditures to \$123,729 07—viz:

RECEIPTS.

Amount of money returned to the Treasury from the fund for Internal Improvements, agreeably to the act of 1824, for carrying into effect a contract entered into by the State with certain Cherokee Indians,	\$1,042 70
Amount of receipts into the Treasury for monies paid for entries of vacant land,	4,614 07 1/2
Do. for monies paid by the revenue office, and due previous to Nov. 1, 1825,	2,951 85
Do. by sheriffs on account of the revenue of 1825,	65,680 09
Do. by the clerks of county courts on account of licenses issued to retailers of spirituous liquors,	1,504 00
Do. by auctioneers on account of duties on sales at auction,	630 30
Do. by the Bank of Newbern for tax \$4,91 00	
Do. do. Bank of Cape Fear for do. \$2,25 00	
Do. of dividends paid by the State Bank on shares held by the state,	21,544 00
Do. of dividends paid by the Bank of Newbern,	884 00
Do. of dividends paid by the Bank of Cape Fear,	1,956 00
Do. of monies paid by individuals on account of public lands near Raleigh, sold in 1826,	6,672 25
	\$135,147 49

EXPENDITURES.

Legislature,	\$3,037 17 1/2
Executive Department,	2,591 30 1/2
Executive Council,	290 00
Department of State,	1,481 30
Treasury Department,	2,49 75
Comptroller's Department,	1,351 68 1/2
Adjutant General's Office,	24 93
Public Printers,	900 00
Judiciary Department,	24,382 00
Land Office,	526 26 1/2
Sheriffs for settling tax,	376 85
Congressional Election,	62 66 1/2
Electoral Election,	25 43 1/2
Repairs of State House,	101 95
Governor's House,	1,000 39
Building the Treasury Office,	1,250 00
Public Bell,	694 00
Building the Belfry,	833 33 1/2
Public Library,	1,715 40
Expenditures of the Board of Agriculture in conformity with an Act of the General Assembly of 1824,	550 00
Ranoke Navigation Company,	1,090 00
The Bincombe Turnpike Company,	250 00
State Bank of North Carolina,	3,356 24
Treasury Notes,	15,392 46
Pensioners,	1,085 00
Reception of General Lafayette,	754 82
Miss Adney M. Blakeley,	600 00
Colonel Benjamin Forsythe's Son,	784 83 1/2
Contingencies,	3,174 93 1/2
Bank Stock purchased with a part of the surplus Money in the Treasury,	10,925 00
Literary Fund,	12,304 95 1/2
	\$123,729 07

Imposture—Mr. Hartley, an English missionary, writes that the Greek monks have lately brought to the island of Zante "one of the arms of John the Baptist;" and that they are enriching themselves by showing it to the credulous multitude. Some of the Greek ladies give as much as 15 dollars for a sight of such rarities!

19th CONGRESS, 2d Session.

SENATE.

Dec. 19.—Messrs. Van Kaff and Brine, merchants, of Baltimore, have petitioned Congress, praying a drawback on certain Spanish playing cards, sent to them from Bremen, destined for Havana. The value of the cards was estimated at about \$200—the duty on them amounted to upwards of \$700.

Dec. 20.—Mr. Hayne, in pursuance of notice given yesterday, asked leave and introduced a bill authorizing the erection of a Marine Hospital for sick and disabled seamen, at or near Charleston, S. C.; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sanford having obtained leave, introduced a bill to provide for a report of the proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Eaton, agreeably to notice given on Wednesday last, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the location of two townships of land designed for a Seminary of Learning in Florida.

Mr. In Buren, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill for taking evidence in the Courts of the United States in certain cases, with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, it was resolved, that when the Senate adjourns, it be until Tuesday next.

Adjourned.

Dec. 2.—Mr. Harrison, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill for that Committee yesterday, which was further compensation to officers commanding companies in the service of the United States, with an amendment to include "subalterns." This amendment was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Hatron, in pursuance of notice given yesterday, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill "to prevent desertions in the army, and for other purposes;" which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, was taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the justice and expediency of allowing distributing Postmasters a specific sum for Clerk hire, in cases where the gross amount of their commissions does not exceed \$1500 per annum; also, whether it be not proper to allow them compensation for the distribution of mail, as well as for the delivery of letters, or to change the present system, so as to allow for distribution, in lieu of delivery of free letters.

Dec. 22.—Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the Select Committee to whom the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt has been referred, reported the bill with amendments; and, on motion, they were ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 19.—On motion of Mr. Drayton, *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy, throughout the United States.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, of North Carolina,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire whether, and if any, what measures are necessary to secure the more efficient and economical collection of the Revenue of the United States, at the port of Ocracoke, North Carolina, and whether it is not expedient to establish a Hospital for seamen at that port, or its vicinity.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of S. C. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing an act to appropriate annually, the sum of \$500,000 to the gradual increase of the Navy, from and after the first day of January, 1827.

Dec. 20. The Speaker laid before the House, the following communications.

One from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the importation of wool on sheep skins—which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and ordered to be printed.

One from the Secretary of War, accompanied by a report on a system of Cavalry Tactics, and Field Artillery—referred to the Committee on Militia.

Dec. 22.—Mr. Cooke, from the Committee of Indian Affairs, reported a bill appropriating sums for the purchase of certain lands in Georgia.

On motion of Mr. Campbell:

Resolved, That the sundry reports made to this House at the last Session, by the Secretary of War, in relation to desertions from the army, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of adopting some further legal provisions which may more effectually restrain desertions.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland:

Resolved, That the several memorials from the Captains of the Army of the United States, (now on the files of this House,) asking an augmentation of their pay, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton: *Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of graduating the pay of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the Army of the United States, in proportion to the length of time they may have been in service.

On motion of Mr. Barney:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of creating the office of commissioner of the customs, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to superintend this important branch of the revenue, and to enforce a greater conformity in the collection of the same.

On motion of Mr. Marable:

Resolved, That the petition and documents of Wyle Blount, (of Tennessee) referred to a Select Committee at the last session of Congress, and on which a bill was reported and passed this House, be again referred to a Select Committee, to be raised for that purpose, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. McManus: *Resolved*, That there be appointed a Select Committee, on Weights and Measures.

On motion of Mr. Weems:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws of naturalization, heretofore made on that subject, so that, when any person shall make application to be admitted a citizen of the United States, and shall prove to the satisfaction of a Judge or Judges of a district or county court, of the State wherein he resides, on the oath or affirmation of at least two witnesses, that he has been a resident within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the U. S. for at least five years preceding the time of such application, as also, the place or places where the applicant has resided for at least five years, as aforesaid, shall be deemed a citizen of the United States, and be entitled upon taking the usual oath of allegiance, and paying the legal cost, to receive a certificate of naturalization, although he may have omitted, from ignorance or improper information, or from being a minor, to have entered his name as a candidate for naturalization; and whether any other, and what alterations may be necessary, in the existing law on the subject of naturalization.

On motion of Mr. Ward: *Resolved*, That the Committee on Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of augmenting the duty on slate.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 23.

Congress—In the Senate, no business of importance was transacted yesterday; at half past twelve o'clock, the senate went into consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, immediately after the reports from Committees had been received, Mr. Metcalf, after a few remarks on the death of his late colleague, Robert P. Henry; Mr. M'Hatton, of Kentucky, after some similar remarks on the death of his predecessor, Col. James Johnson; and Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, after a few observations having reference to the death of his late colleague Henry Wilson, moved resolutions that the House, in testimony of respect for these gentlemen, do wear crepe on the left arm, for thirty days. The resolutions were unanimously adopted; and the House then adjourned.

Dec. 23.—In the House of Representatives, a brief discussion was elicited by a resolution offered by Mr. Cook, the object of which was to obtain some relief for the purchasers of lands who, not having completed their payments, have incurred the penalty of forfeiture of the lands. His resolution asked for the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the expediency of exchanging these certificates for scrip, which the holders might dispose of for other lands.

Committee on Enrolled Bills—On the part of the House Messrs. Angel and Forward; on the part of the Senate Mr. Knight.

Grand Jury—A Massachusetts Grand Jury (Suffolk county) has recommended the employment of daily labour of persons imprisoned for debt. This is going a little too far. Mr. Johnson, a member of Congress from Kentucky, has given notice in the Senate of his intention to move for abolishing imprisonment for debt. We think his proposition the more sensible and humane of the two.—N. Y. Eng.

The Russian ultimatum, it appears, was the independence (of the Porte) of Wallachia and Moldavia. These countries will probably now be in some measure dependent upon Russia; but it will be far better, considering the present disposition of the Russian Court, than absolute dependence, or rather abject subjection to the Turks.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Interregnum in the office of Governor, &c.

There appears to have been considerable diversity of opinion in the Legislature, on the subject of the interregnum in the offices of Governor, Public Treasurer, Comptroller, and Secretary of State, which occurred previous to the meeting of the General Assembly. A short discussion took place, in the senate, on the subject; and in order to afford our readers a view of the opinions of members, we give place to some of their remarks, taken from the Raleigh Register:

On Tuesday, the 26th, a message was received from the House of Commons, proposing to ballot for Governor of the State, at the meeting of the two Houses to-morrow morning, and informing that Hutchins G. Burton was in nomination for the appointment.

Mr. McKay, hoped the Senate would not concur in the proposition from the other House. It is, said he, within the knowledge of every member here, that by an act passed at the last session, the annual meeting of the Legislature was changed from third Monday in November to the last Monday in December. By this alteration, doubts are entertained, whether the Governor and other State Officers who are required to be elected annually, do at the present time, constitutionally fill their offices. The Governor was elected, on 7th December, 1825, and it is alleged, that the term for which he was chosen, expired on the 7th instant. If it be true, that there is any constitutional difficulty in the case, it will again occur at the next Session, if we elect the Governor to-morrow. That session will commence on the 2d Monday in January, but the Governor's official term will expire on the 27th December. Mr. McKay read the clause of the Constitution which provides that the Senate and House of Commons, jointly at their first meeting after each annual election, shall by ballot elect a Governor for one year, who shall not be eligible to that office longer than three years, in six successive years. He stated also, that the Secretary of State received his appointment on the 30th of November, three years ago, and consequently, that his office became vacant on the 30th ult. if the above construction be the true one.—Without wishing to discuss, at present, this Constitutional difficulty, he hoped the Senate would not agree to ballot to-morrow, but would adopt a resolution to enquire what measures are necessary to be taken in relation to this subject.

Mr. Seawell did not pretend to have any definite ideas on the subject, but he thought it right to afford every member an opportunity, for investigating the question, and of freeing their minds from doubt. Without professing any opinion as to the point under consideration, no great harm could, as he conceived, arise from the delay of a day. Members might reflect, and in twenty four hours come to a determination very different from that now entertained by them. He hoped the gentleman from Bladen would agree that the Message should lie on the table.

Mr. McKay assented to the suggestion of the gentleman from Wake, and the message was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McKay then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to enquire what measures may be necessary to be adopted for validating acts which may have been done by the Governor, Treasurer and Secretary of State, during a supposed vacancy in their several offices and for supplying these vacancies.

Mr. Forney said, he did not believe that these vacancies had occurred, and therefore moved that the resolution lie on the table.

Mr. McKay had no objection to this disposition of his resolution, but had the gentleman attended to it, he would have perceived, that it speaks of a supposed vacancy, thus clearly admitting that there is doubt on the subject.

It was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Stokes, in rising to introduce a resolution, remarked, that it was time, if error had been committed, to put a stop to it. The Governor, understanding that doubts are entertained, as to the constitutionality of his exercising powers vested in him by virtue of his office, will probably refrain from any official act.—He would submit for the consideration of the Senate, a resolution, which had for its object the suspension of the duties of the Secretary of State, until this difficulty was adjusted. It is in these words:

Whereas, doubts exist whether the office of the Secretary of State has not become vacant, since the 30th day of November last, in consequence of the law altering the time of the annual meeting of the General Assembly, therefore *Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed, to suspend the issuing of Grants for Lands, and to cease from all official duties, until further directed by this General Assembly.

Mr. Spright, of Greene, had no objection to the Resolution, but he could see no impropriety in this gentleman's continuing to perform his official duties.—He knew this objection was raised at the last session, when the bill to alter the

meeting of the Assembly, was before the Senate, but he thought then, and he was still of the opinion, that neither this, or either of the other offices, ought to be considered as vacant. If a liberal construction was put on the Constitution, he apprehended it would be found, that the House possessed the right of electing the Governor, Treasurer, Secretary & Comptroller, at any time during the sitting of the Assembly, and if done on the last day, would come as full within the meaning and purview of the Constitution, as if done on the first. He repeated, he had no objection to the course proposed, but having paid particular attention to the clause of the Constitution, which relates to this subject, he could not believe there had been an *interregnum*.

THE RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ACTS.

In the Senate of this State, on the 28th ult. Mr. McKay, from Bladen county, in rising to introduce a bill, said, it is known to the members in this House, that there is a difference between what are called public, and what are called private Acts. Public Acts are judicially known—not so with private Acts. A private Act cannot be given in evidence in Courts. If a person wishes to avail himself of a private Act as evidence, he must procure a certified copy of it, and swear that it was compared with the original in the Secretary of State's office. As the private acts are printed by the Public Printer, at the expense of the State, he thought the printed copy should be received in evidence. He then presented a bill, the object of which was, that the private acts printed by the State Printer, should hereafter be received in evidence.

Ashantees.—Accounts had been received in London from the western coast of Africa, stating that a battle had been fought on the 7th August, between the Ashantees, amounting to 25,000 men, and the British troops under Lieut. Col. Purdon, aided by the forces of several native Kings. The Ashantees were beaten with the loss of 5000 men, killed, wounded and prisoners. The loss of the forces commanded by Lt. Col. Purdon, was 800 killed and 2000 wounded. The King of the Ashantees, brother to him who opposed the late Sir Charles McCarthy, was said to have been wounded. The battle was fought near the village of Dodewah, about 25 miles from British Accra.

Very late advices from Mexico, received at Baltimore via Porto Rico, state that Com. Porter was concentrating his forces, with a view of making a descent on the south side of Porto Rico; and it was thought he would be able to make a very serious impression.

Georgia.—The resolution, recommending Gen. Andrew Jackson to the people of the United States, as a candidate for the Presidency, has passed both branches of the Legislature of Georgia—the Senate unanimously, and the H. of R. by a vote of 110 to 6.

Ohio.—The Legislature assembled on the 4th inst. Abraham Shepherd was elected President of the Senate, and David Higgins Speaker of the House.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 20.

The Criers now in this City, from Captain Partridge's Academy, were yesterday presented to the President of the United States, who gave them a very cordial and flattering reception. After having received and saluted the President in line, they were invited into the house, and introduced to him separately, by Capt. P. They were then served with refreshments and remained about half an hour. When about to retire, the President thanked them for calling upon him, expressed a desire to see them again, and wished them prosperity in their studies and future pursuits.

Journal.

The Legislature of Kentucky assembled in Frankfort on the 4th inst. The Lieut. Governor presided in the Senate, and George Roberts was chosen speaker of the House. On the next day Bills were introduced into both Houses, repealing the "re-organizing law," by which the New Court of Appeals was established, and reviving the former laws under which the Old Court was organized. In the Senate, Mr. Yancey asked leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the law abolishing imprisonment for debt. The motion was granted, 50 to 48, for a Bill to take the sense of the people upon calling a Convention.

A Journal.

On the 16th ult. a daring attempt at escape was made by the criminals confined in the Georgia Penitentiary. Only two men got beyond the walls, and they were soon overtaken. Having fire arms and refusing to surrender, they were both shot dead.

Macon (Georgia) Tel.

In the Senate of this State, on the 27th ult. Mr. Alexander, of Cabarrus, presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1819, concerning the town of Concord, in Cabarrus county, which was read three times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Salisbury:

JANUARY 9, 1827.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the *Western Carolinian* is REMOVED from the building which it formerly occupied East of the Court-House, to one on the same street South of the Court-House, immediately opposite the Bank; where those who may have business with the establishment, will please hereafter to apply. 147

Self-Nomination—Self-ELECTION!

The Northern politicians affect to view with disgust the practice, at the South, of candidates nominating themselves for public offices: it is, say they, a species of egotism, a blowing the trumpet of one's own merits, which is repugnant to the sensibilities of modest and unassuming men. Now we are willing to submit it, even to their own candor, to say, whether the nominating one's self for office affords any stronger evidence of self-assurance, than the electing one's self to an important office? And yet an instance of self-election has actually occurred in New-Jersey,—the particulars of which have heretofore been given in our paper. Dr. Bateman, a candidate for U. S. senator from that state, was a member of the legislature, and chairman of the joint meeting of both houses; on balloting, there was a tie between Bateman and Frelinghuysen; and the Doctor, having the casting vote, could not resist the temptation to cast it in his own scale,—and, consequently, to ELECT HIMSELF!!

A man in New-Jersey has petitioned the legislature of that state for authority to dispose of his stock of books by means of a lottery. If this man's prayer is granted, we have serious thoughts of petitioning the legislature of North Carolina for a lottery to dispose of a large number of book-accounts, which go off very heavily: we need the interposition of legislative authority, to dispose of them profitably!

Georgia.—At the present session of the Georgia legislature, a new judicial circuit has been set off, composed of the territory acquired of the Indians, and two or three of the old counties, termed the Chattahoochee circuit. On the 14th ult. the legislature elected Gen. Walter T. Colquett, Judge, and A. Bailey, solicitor, of the new circuit. Although there were but two candidates for judge, (Colquett, and Charles P. Gordon) there were three ballottings before a choice was effected. For solicitor, there were ten candidates,—five ballottings before a choice was effected.

New-York Election, again.—So entangled are the politics of this state, that, of its own citizens, few can determine to what party they belong,—none to what party they will belong, a year in advance. It is matter of no surprise, then, that journalists and politicians at a distance should be led into frequent errors and blunders in speaking of New-York.

In mentioning the result of the late election in that state, one of the papers in our own state comes to the conclusion that the party in opposition to Gov. Clinton is composed of a majority of the citizens of the state, because the Bucktail candidate for Lieutenant Governor succeeded by a larger majority over his opponent, than Clinton did over Rochester for Governor. From a superficial view, this would seem a natural inference; but an examination of the result proves it erroneous: Clinton, for Gov. received 99,780 votes, Rochester 96,135—majority for Clinton 3,659; Pitcher, for Lt. Gov. received 99,478, Huntington 95,390—majority for Pitcher 4,188; leaving Pitcher's majority over his opponent 538 greater than Clinton's over his. On this view of the subject it was, that some of our editors hastily drew an inference that the party in New-York opposed to Gov. Clinton was the strongest. But had they looked at the aggregate of votes received by Clinton, (99,783) and that by Pitcher, (99,478) the conviction, it would seem, ought to be irresistible, that the party of the former was most numerous, as he received 307 votes more than the Bucktail candidate for Lieut. Gov.

We make this statement, not merely because to prove Clinton the favorite of the people of New-York is of sufficient importance, of itself, to justify the occupation of this much space in our paper; nor because we feel any feverish anxiety that he should be fairly represented as such through the columns of other papers in this state;—but we do it, because the Bucktail faction in that state, before the election, represented Gov. Clinton as hostile to the administration of the general government; asserting, that, should he be elected, it would be an indication that a majority of the people were also not well pleased with the administration: Now our only anxiety is, that it should be fully understood that a majority of the people of New-York are the political friends of Gov. Clinton; and that he, according to the repeated declarations of the Bucktails themselves, is opposed, politically, to the administration of the general government, and, of course, friendly to the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency.

The reader can now draw his own inference as to what support Jackson will probably get in New-York, at the next Presidential Election.

Hutchins G. Burton was, on Wednesday the 27th ult. re-elected Governor of this state; John Haywood, Public Treasurer; William Hill, Secretary of State; and Joseph Hawkins, Comptroller,—all without opposition.

Governor Burton's message, with some in-

cident proceedings of the legislature, will be found in to-day's paper. The prominent topics of his excellency's message will be found to be, Internal Improvements; the establishment of Common Schools at the public expense, and the encouragement of Education generally; the revival of our Criminal Code,—and, as an important improvement on the present system of punishments, he recommends the establishment of a Penitentiary in the state, or of local Work-Houses in the counties. The consideration of these subjects by the Legislature, is called for as much by the wants of the people, as by public sentiment in the state; and in directing the attention of the Legislature to them, his excellency has not only discharged an incumbent duty, but has secured the approbation of all whose favorable opinion is worth desiring. There is one incident, however, on which he is mysteriously silent,—which, of all others, it was thought he would first touch upon. By the constitution of the state, the Governor is to be elected annually; making his term of service one year only; at the session of the legislature in 1823, Governor Burton was elected on the 7th of December; the legislature, this year, did not meet till the 25th December, and the election of Governor did not take place till Wednesday, the 27th; so that, from the 7th to the 27th day of December, there was an interregnum of 19 days, during which the offices of Governor, Public Treasurer, Secretary of State, Comptroller, &c. were vacant! Hutchins G. Burton was, during that period, no more Governor of North-Carolina, than John Randolph! Yet his excellency sends a message to the legislature, on their being organized, in the same executive style and official tone, as he went to do when clothed with all the prerogatives of Chief Magistrate, without even alluding to the fact that he was a private citizen.

The legislature, however, did not overlook this dilemma; various propositions were made on the subject; and it is probable there has been, by this time, or will be, a resolution passed, legalizing the acts of the officers of state, performed by them during the interregnum between the expiration of their term of office, and their re-election. We learn that many members were averse to receiving the Governor's message, as an official paper, previous to his re-election.

Should the law passed at the last session, altering the time of meeting of the General Assembly, be suffered to continue in force, the same difficulty will again happen next, that has occurred this year; as under that law, the legislature cannot at its next session assemble before the 2d Monday in January, before which time the term of service of all the officers of state (except the Secretary) will have expired. A new law, however, will most probably be passed on the subject, again altering the time of meeting of the General Assembly.

THE MINES OF MEXICO.

A gentleman in this town, (Salisbury) has very recently received a letter (written in German) from his friend at Talpajubua, (Mexico) who is engaged in the Mining business in that country. We have been permitted to make use of a translation of the letter; from which we gather a few facts, which may be of interest to some of our readers.

Talpajubua lies in 9 degrees 46 minutes north latitude, 100 degrees 9 minutes west longitude from Greenwich. It has an elevation of 8383 feet (English measure) above the level of the ocean; and is one of the most picturesque and healthy sections of country on the South American continent. The native inhabitants are extremely ignorant and bigoted; and although freed from the despotism of Old Spain, they are yet voluntarily suffering scarcely a less intolerable oppression from the Romish church.

The writer expresses a hope that the Freiberg Mining Company, (formed in Germany) of which he is the agent and director in South-America, will not neglect the fair of the companies formed in England for working the Mexican mines, who are said to be about abandoning the business as unprofitable. The injudicious management of the mines, under the late Spanish government, is thought to be the main cause of their unprofitableness. More science and system are requisite, in order that better success may attend the working of the mines hereafter.

Indian Murders. Governor Troup has lately received information of several murders having been committed on citizens of Georgia, near the Florida line, by the Seminole Indians. The Legislature has authorized him to adopt such measures as he may deem proper for the protection of that frontier.

The Markets.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Dec. 25.
Cotton, S. Island, 20 a 24; stained do. 8 a 10; Maine and Santee, 16 a 18; short staple, 9 a 10 cents; Whiskey, 40 a 43 cents; Bacon, 9; Ham, 9 a 11; Lard, 9 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch), 22 a 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 a 20; Inf. to good, 15 to 16; Savannah and Augusta Dark Bils—1 a 12 per cent. discount.

North-Carolina State Do.—2 per cent. discount.
Cotton.—The demand for Uplands continues fair at a reduction on our former quotations. We therefore quote—Ordinary to fair 8 a 9; good fair prime 9 a 10; principal sales 9 a 9 1/2.

Groceries.—The new crop of Sugars begin to come in. We have the second cargo of new crop of Orleans, now landing. The quality is tolerably fair, the color and grain good, but very green.—Almost the entire demand for the week has been confined to Muscovadoes, at and under 10.

Married.

In Montgomery county, on the 31st ultimo, by Littleton Harris, Esq. Mr. Rowland Harris to Miss Eliza Hearn, all of that county.
In Wilkesborough, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Fletcher, Doct. Thomas S. Bouchell to Miss Clarinda J. E. daughter of Maj. John Finley, all of that place.
In Lincoln county, on Tuesday evening the 12th ult. by Miles W. Abernathy, Esq. Mr. John Hamon to Miss Lavina Sherill, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Sherill.
In the Forks of the Yadkin, on the 30th Nov. 1826, by J. Englis, Esq. Mr. Nathan Cranfield, of Surry county, to Miss Onor Trivitt, daughter of Mr. John Trivitt.

DIED.

In this town, on the 5th inst. of consumption, Mr. William Todd, of Wilkesborough, in the 28th year of his age.

Col. John Bell, one of the proprietors of the *Raleigh Star*, has relinquished his interest in that establishment, to Mr. Thomas J. Lemay: the *Star* will hereafter be published by Lawrence & Lemay. The Editors propose, early in the spring, to enlarge their paper, and publish it twice a week. A gentleman of talents will assist them in the editorial department. We wish the Editors a liberal patronage, for we feel assured they will deserve it.

In Fayetteville, on 27th ult. Cotton sold at 8 25 to 8 80; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee, 19 to 20; Corn, 65 to 70; Sugar, 9 to 10; Whiskey, 40 to 50.

Cotton.—The *Charleston Courier*, of the 25th ult. in speaking of the Cotton market, says: In Uplands we have to notice a decline in prices; at the reduced rates, considerable business has been done, though the stock is rather small; we quote 9 a 10, principally at 9 1/2 a 9 for fair to good lots, and 9 1/2 a 10 cts. for common prime; at the latter prices selections of good lots in square bales have been submitted to, though fine parcels, favorite marks, will command something more.

Reports are afloat, that Mr. Clay is to be run at the next election as Vice President. This explains in part, the bold and systematic efforts made during the last spring and summer, to break down the character and standing of Mr. Calhoun. It was deemed advisable to prostrate this distinguished statesman and inflexible patriot. Occupying the rank of Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, he was a perpetual thorn in the sides of those aspiring geniuses who, despising the will of the nation, would fain take all power into their own hands and exercise it to their exclusive benefit. Too honest and incorruptible to be warped to their views, he must be put out of the way. If Mr. Clay is run for the Vice Presidency, is Mr. Clinton to be amused with the prospect of the Secretaryship of State until the election be secured? And is Mr. Webster then to succeed to the Prince dom of Wales? *N. C. Journal.*

The National Journal of the 25th ult. announces officially various appointments by the President of the U. States; all of which we have previously noticed, except that of Samuel R. Betts, to be U. S. district Judge for the southern district of New York, vice W. P. Van Ness, dec'd.; and Thomas Finley to be marshal of Maryland, vice Col. Bentalow, dec'd.

Lorenzo Dow is again preaching in Philadelphia. Multiples go to hear him.

For Sale, or Rent,

MY House and Lot in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury.

BOOKS MISSING.—Whoever has two or three volumes of *Tom Jones*, loaned from Yarnbro's Hotel, where the advertiser had left them, (he himself having borrowed them) will please return them to the Hotel. *January 7, 1827.*

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. on the 1st day of January, 1827.

L. H. Alexander	2	Miss Robinson & Wilson
Charles Amhart		Parmenter Rogers
Caleb P. Alexander		Philip Rumpel
Stephen Alexander		Capt John Sturtevant
Mrs. Margaret Boyd		William C. Scott
Ann E. Baird		R. W. Smith
Joseph Baker		William Suffrid
Charles Bain		Alexander Scott
George M. Clark		Daniel Stricker
Henry Cagle		Elizabeth Shin
Henry Furr		Elizabeth Thompson
Alexander Ferguson		William Peter
William Gilliam		Nathan Wade
James McClain		Jediah Wallace
Samuel Erwin		James Young
John Means Jr.		Joseph A. Young
W. McGraw		David Garley
Christopher Melchor		Tobias Goodman
Thomas Matly		Doct. W. Houston
John McCalebs		Doct Stanhope Harris
John Mischelmer		Eleanor Hudson
John Nelson		Richard Holbrook
William Nichols		Doct Thomas Harris
H. B. Phillips		Simon Hatley
Philip Penning		William Hutson
Charles Pence		Peter Caudle
Martin Rendleman		Thomas Littleton
John Robinson		Christopher Light
Ruth Reed		Jacob Lierly

All persons indebted to this office for Postage, are requested to make payment. In future, no letters will be let out of this office, until the postage is paid.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,

Oil, Window-Glass and Dyestuffs.
HAVILAND and ASHFIELD, offer at 304 King street, Charleston, S. C. an extensive assortment of genuine

Drugs, Medicines, & Perfumery.

ALSO,
120 kegs White Lead, warranted pure
430 do. do. good
18 Verdigris, pure
96 Yellow Ochre
20 bbls. Whiting, English
26 Linseed Oil, Philadelphia
6 bbls. Lamp Black
210 boxes Spanish Brown
72 Ven. tin Rod
1200 lbs. Putty, in bladders
8 do. Spts. Turpentine
475 boxes Window-Glass of all sizes, from 8 by 10 to 22 by 28

Log-wood, in sticks and chipped; Camwood; Nicaragua, Fustic, Red wood, Indigo, Spanish and Carolina; Aqua Fortis, Shell Lack, Alcohol, and every article for Dyers or Hatters use.

H. & A. can inform Merchants, Manufacturers and other dealers, that they are daily receiving additions to their stock from their House in New-York; and fancy that inducements are offered for purchasers to call as above.
Charleston, Dec. 20, 1826. mt58

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the 1st of January, 1827.

Daniel Agner	Rufus D. Johnston
Elizabeth Alexander	James W. Johnston
John Anderson	John Johnston
Wm. Anderson	James Jackson
James W. Armstrong	Ezra Kersey
William Everett	Henry Linperd
Edith Butler	Miss Hessa Latta
Wm. Bradley	John Lindsey 2
Wm. Barber	Elizabeth Lemly
Elisha Barrett	William Little
Voluntine Bird 2	Doct. Lively
John Body	Mr. Landers
Moses Brown	Jonathan Mills
Calharin Brinkle	Philip Miller
William Buie	James M'Neely
Dawalt Beaver	Henry Myers
Polly Brown	William A. Martin
James Kerr	William Moore
Elis Cobble	Nicholas Moier
Samuel Caldwell	Haywood Pope
David Cook	John Pearce
John Cooper	Jesse Pinkston
John Canup	Garret Pickler
James Cambell	Joseph Pickler
George Cleveland	James Pack
Collin Cimbrol	Jas. & Chas. Park
George Clark	Henry E. Patterson
Peter Cobble	William Price
James Coggins	Thomas Robinson
John Clemmons	Harriet Ray
Philip Cruse	George Robinson
Henry R. Cook	William Robinson
Polly Cashdol	James W. Ramsey
Judy Chapman	Charles A. Storke
John Coughenour	John D. Smith
James Davis	Isaac Starly
John Davis	William Shaffer
Thos. Davis 2	Reuben Smith
John Donalson	Saml. Smith
Katharine Darr	Susan Steel
Saml. Ecum	Nicholas Simpson
Henry Frailey	Jacob Stoner
John L. Graham	Catharin Smith
Francis Gibson	William Stone
Francis Graham	Jacob Sturtevant
William Gray	William Thompson
Jesse Harrison	John Taylor
John Hendles	Hiram Turner
Billy D. Haden 2	George A. Thompson
Mrs. Salome Holmes	Benj. Tenison
Isaac A. Hall	Nathal. Thompson
Charles Hunter	Edw. Brookvass
John Howard	Hell n Varner
Casner Holshouser 2	Joseph Vreant
Ruth Harris	Charles Wilcox
Saml. Hughes	Forcy Willis
E. N. Gathier	James Willis
Joseph Hodge	John Wilbourn
Thomas Hutson	J. S. White
Minerva W. Haynes	Barney Young
Alexander Haynes	336

LEATHER.

THE subscriber has on hand, at his Tan Yard near Salisbury, about 500 sides of heavy Philadelphia and other tanned

SOLE LEATHER.

Also, a large quantity of Skirting, Hog-skins, Calf-skins, Sheepskins and worth the attention of persons at a distance, who work in that article; which he will dispose of on good terms, for cash. 2669
Nov. 28, 1826. WM. CHAMBERS.

Frederick T. Christman,

GRATEFUL for past favors, and hoping for a continuance of confidence in his friends and customers in his line of business, offers for sale, at the following reduced prices, the work manufactured by him.

Double Harness for Carriages, (plated) from 50 to \$120
Gig Harness, plated, from 25 to 50
Mail-Stage Harness, best quality, 15 to 35
Carriage do. Japanned mounting, 15 to 18
Braces for Carriages, per foot, 50 cents to 62
Men's Riding Saddles, from 10 to \$25
Ladies do. do. 12 to 35
Bridles, Valices, Saddle-Bags, &c. made of best materials and workmanship, with punctuality and despatch; and all orders attended to, from any section of the country.
Salem, N. C. Dec. 18, 1826. 42f

Factorage & Commission

BUSINESS.
THE concern of *Conner and Wilson* having been dissolved, the *Factorage and Commission* in Charleston will hereafter be continued in the name and for the individual account of the subscriber; who now respectfully tenders to the public his services for the transaction of business in his line.

In Charra, every facility in receiving and forwarding *Cotton* to my address, will be afforded by my former partner, Mr. Wilson, who will represent my interest in that place. The subscriber hopes, by his industry, punctuality, and attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage. *HENRY W. CONNER.*
Charleston, Nov. 1, 1826. 3m49

Having withdrawn from the concern of *Conner and Wilson*, in Charleston, the subscriber respectfully recommends his former partner H. W. Conner, to his friends, for a continuance of their patronage in his favor.
Nov. 14, 1826. WM. J. WILSON.

Contract for a Church.

THE members and friends of the Episcopal Church, having determined to erect a Church in the town of Salisbury, and having appointed the undersigned a Committee for the purpose of contracting for and superintending the building of the same, they hereby give notice to all persons disposed to undertake, that they are ready to receive proposals and to enter into a contract for the whole or any part of the work. The walls are to be of brick; other particulars will be made known on application to either of the committee.

JOHN McCLELLAND,
STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
JOHN BEARD, Jr.,
EDWARD CRESS,
THOMAS CHAMBERS,
Committee.

42

December 20, 1826.

Lincolnton Female Academy.

THE Trustees, with pleasure, inform the public, that they have employed Miss Maria Allen, from New-York, as principal of the Institution. The Academy is a new and elegant brick building, sufficiently large to accommodate from 75 to 100 pupils. The trustees believe that Miss Allen is qualified to teach all the useful and ornamental branches of female education that are usually taught in this part of the country; and they are determined to use every reasonable exertion to render satisfaction to all who may patronize the Institution. The exercises of tuition will commence on Monday, the 11th inst. By order of the Board.

JOSEPH E. BELL, Secretary.
Dec. 9th, 1826. 5144

Frederick County, December 4, 1826:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sale of the White House and the land adjacent thereto, is postponed until the 20th day of January next, when the undersigned, Executors of the late Robert Simonton, will sell, absolutely, the above land, which contains about 700 acres. The sale will be made in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity of this county, and a credit will be given of one and two years to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing a farm in a healthy country, and in the possession of a good society, would do well to attend this sale.

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON,
THEOPHILUS FALLS,
JAMES CAMPBELL.

3144

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Henry Cress, and Henry Probst, living in Cabarrus county, on the 4th of June last, a Negro man by the name of JOE, aged about 30 years, common sized, very black, a flat nose, two or three of his front upper teeth gone, with small eyes a good deal sunk in his head. Also, a negro woman, by the name of ANNIE, wife of Joe; she is quite small, about 15 years old, of a yellow complexion, hollow small feet, very active, smokes and chews tobacco. Any person who will take up said negroes, and confine them in any jail, and inform us, or Mr. Noah Partee, Postmaster, China Grove, Rowan county, N. C. so that they can be got again, shall receive \$10 reward, and all reasonable charges and expenses paid.

October 24, 1826. HENRY PROBST,
34 HENRY CRESS.

Estate of Haynes Morgan.

HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of Haynes Morgan, Esq. late of Rowan county, dec'd, I desire all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all who have claims against it, are requested to bring them forward for settlement, within the legal time, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery.

A. R. JONES, Administrator.
Mocksville, Nov. 24th, 1826. 5mt50

Estate of James Dickey.

THE subscriber having, at the November term of Rowan county court, 1826, taken out letters of administration on the estate of James Dickey, late of Rowan county, dec'd, gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, will present them, properly vouched for, within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred a recovery, according to act of assembly in such case made and provided. WM. B. WILSON, Adm'r.
Nov. 23, 1826. 5mt52

State of North Carolina, Wilkes county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October term, 1826: Vincent Reid vs. David Greer: original attachment: Summons as garnishees, William Judd, Joel Vannoy, John Tomlinson, and Thomas W. Wilson. It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another state; it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in January next, reply and plead to issue, or final judgment will be taken against him to the amount of plaintiff's demand.

Test: R. MARTIN, C.P.
November 12th, 1826. 144r

North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, 1826: Milly Hester vs. Joseph Hester: original attachment, levied on land. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is a citizen of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that this attachment be advertised in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be taken against him, according to plaintiff's demand.

M. R. MOORE, c. c.
By C. L. BANNER, d. c.

North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, 1826: Emanuel Shober vs. George W. Folger: original attachment, levied on land. &c. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is a citizen of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that this attachment be advertised in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday in March next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be taken against him, according to the plaintiff's demand. M. R. MOORE, c. c.
By C. L. BANNER, d. c.

617

Cheraw Marble Yard.

THE subscribers have commenced business two doors east of the Brick Store, on Church Street, where they will supply those who may wish to call on them, with

Marble Tomb Stones,
Tablets and Monuments,

at the shortest notice, and the work will be executed in the neatest manner.

All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.
The subscribers will furnish Marble or Free Stone, for Steps, Underpinning, Door and Window Sills, Caps, &c. for buildings.
ROBERT S. & SWEETLAND.
Cheraw, Dec. 21, 1826. 3145

Notice.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed from the county court of Stokes, and one from the county court of Rowan, I shall proceed to sell at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday in February next, for cash, to the highest bidder.

Twenty two Negroes,

consisting of men, women and children. 600 acres of land, on Beaver Island Creek, adjoining the lands of William Ward, Esq. and others;

370 acres, in two tracts, on the waters of Snow Creek, adjoining the lands of Reuben Moore, William C. Cole, and others;—the property of Hugh & William H. Martin, to satisfy debts in favour of the Newbern Bank at Milton, the State Bank of North Carolina at Salisbury, and the Cape Fear Bank at Salem, against them and others.

2474 acres, in various tracts, on the waters of Snow Creek, Peters Creek, and Crooked Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Cloud, Esq. Wm. Joyce, Reuben Mayabb and others, the property of Edmund Beazly, to satisfy sundry debts which I have in my hands against him, &c.

JOHN BANNER, D. Sheriff.
For SALESMAN, STOKES, Sheriff. 5147
Dec. 18th, 1826.

COACH MAKING BUSINESS.

NATHAN BROWN,

RETURNS his best thanks to his friends, and the public at large, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business. He continues at his old stand, on Main street, next door north-east of the jail, in the town of Salisbury; and having erected a new blacksmith's shop, and hired an excellent blacksmith, is prepared to execute, entirely at his own shop, all orders for making Carriages, of all descriptions; Gigs, (pann 1 and stick) stage Coaches, &c. Also, all orders for Blacksmith's Work, of every kind. He warrants his work to be done in the most durable and fashionable manner, and at the lowest prices. *Repairs*, of every description, shall be executed on very short notice.

The public are respectfully solicited to try his shop, as he feels certain he can please them. Salisbury, Dec. 12, 1826. 6146

Situation for a Tanner.

THE subscriber is the proprietor of a Tan Yard, situated in the south western part of Frederick county; which has been fitted out with all the necessary buildings, fixtures, &c. for carrying on the Tanning and Currying Business; which he is desirous of leasing out, for a term of years. He also has a black man, who understands the business of tanning, whom he will either sell, or hire to whosoever takes the above-mentioned premises. This establishment will afford a very good business to any one who will carry it on properly; and a great bargain may be expected by the person taking it. All applications will be promptly attended to. In writing, direct to Fallstown post-office, Frederick county, N. C. 37
November 14, 1826. JOSEPH BYERS.

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends to commence the Tanning Business immediately, he therefore takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him, that a part of their dues at least must be paid by the next January court; if not, he will have to commence suit against all delinquents. And further, all who owe notes to the amount of \$500 and upwards, are now informed, if they fail to attend to this notice by the 23 day of January next, either by not paying a part, or failing to place cotton to some amount in hand, that suit will be brought, and writs made returnable to the aforesaid court, (whether respect to persons) Green or dry Hides will be received in payment of debts; Goods or cash paid for them, to any amount, at my Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, at the usual prices. PAUL BARRINGER.
October 18, 1826. 5mt46

Notice.

THE subscriber having relinquished business in the town of Salisbury, wishes to close his accounts as soon as possible; and therefore, requests all persons indebted, to make payment without delay, to Messrs. Huntington and Wynne, who are fully authorized to receipt for the same, with whom the Watches, Jewels, &c. left with the subscriber for repair, are deposited, and can be had by calling on them and paying charges.

JOHN Y. SAVAGE.
January 1st, 1827. 5147

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's employ, on the 18th ult., an indentured apprentice to the tailoring business, by the name of John Cooper. He was about 14 years of age, tolerably chunky built, of rather a downcast look, and has a loose, slovenly walk. He was suspected of having embezzled a sum of money, which was probably the cause of his absconding. All tailors, and others, are cautioned against harboring or trusting him. Five dollars reward is offered for his apprehension, and information given to Mr. Silas Templeton, Salisbury, N. C. so that he may be obtained, and all reasonable charges paid.

MARTIN F. REVELL.
January 1, 1827. 43

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 15th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is J. H. K. 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
FIELDING SLATER, Jailor.
Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

TREASURY REPORT.

The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been laid before Congress. In submitting it Mr. Rush remarks, that "the revenue has been unusually abundant in the sums raised for the year drawing to a close, and promised to be fully adequate to meet every stated head of the public expenditure, including the sum annually devoted to the extinguishment of the debt for the year to come." The report contains, 1st, a statement of the amount of moneys paid into the Treasury in 1826 and the year preceding, and the expenditure for those two years; 2d, the state of the public debt, and the portions of it that have been paid off within the year, which, he remarks, "will be seen to exceed the sum regularly appropriated by law for the purpose;" and lastly, the estimates of the public revenue and expenditures for 1827.

The net revenue from duties on imports and tonnage in 1825 amounted to \$24,351,202 57
Actual receipts from all sources in 1825 26,840,838 02
Making with balance in Treasury 1st January 1825 of 1,946,597 13
An aggregate of \$28,797,435 15
Actual expenditures of the U. S. in year 1825 amounted to 23,585,805 72
Leaving a balance in Treasury 1st January 1826 of 5,201,630 43

Of the receipts for that year, 5 millions were by loan, and nearly 1-2 million from dividend on Bank U. S. Stock, arrears of internal duties and direct taxes, and incidental receipts.

Of the expenditures, civil service, between \$1-2 and 3 millions—military, exceeding 31-2 millions—naval, 3 millions—Public debt, 12 millions.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during 3 qrs. of the year 1826, are estimated at And for the fourth qtr. at 19,585,932 50 6,310,000 00

Making the total estimated receipts for the year 1826 \$23,895,932 50 And with balance on 1st January of 5,201,630 43

An aggregate of 31,087,582 93
The total estimated expenditure for this year is 24,662,042 96

Leaving balance 1st January 1827 of \$6,425,539 97

This estimate of receipts for the year 1826 exceeds the estimate presented to Congress before the beginning of the year, by nearly \$400,000.

2d, PUBLIC DEBT. Total amount of debt on 1st Oct. last was 75,923,151 47

VIZ: Remnant of Revolutionary debt 13,296,247 70
Subscribed to Bank U. States 7,000,000 00

Redeemable at pleasure of Government 20,296,247 70

Six per cent. of 1818, redeemable in 1826 11,254,197 46

Do. do. 1814 do. 1817 15,091,412 91

Do. do. 1815 do. 1828 9,490,099 10

44 per cent. exchanged 1825 for the 6 per cent. of 1813 and redeemable in 1826 769,658 08

Do. do. do. do. 1830 769,658 08

5 per cent. of 1823 redeemable 1831 14,931 39

Do. do. do. do. 1832 18,901 50

44 do. do. do. do. 1832 10,000,000 00

5 do. do. do. do. 1832 999,999 13

5 do. do. do. do. 1833 18,301 52

44 do. do. do. do. 1833 2,227,363 97

44 do. do. do. do. 1834 2,227,353 98

5 do. do. do. do. 1834 4,733,296 30

Amount above redeemable at pleasure 20,952,170 70

Total, 75,923,151 47

3d, ESTIMATE FOR 1827. Revenue from Customs 20,400,000 00

Public Land 2,000,000 00

Bank Dividends 420,000 00

Miscellaneous 330,000 00

23,150,000 00

Expenditures for 1827 20,702,954 15

6000 copies of the Report were ordered to be printed for the use of the House, and 1500 for the Senate.

The whole of the Report is too long for insertion, entire in our columns; we avail ourselves of the above abstract from the Boston Commercial Gazette.

ED. WEL. CARD.

A London Journal states that Sir Walter Scott has received from Longman and Co. 11,000 guineas for the copyright of the life of Napoleon.

It is a curious fact, that out of the thirty six Barons who signed Magna Charta, in the time of the British King John, only three could write their names; the others made their marks (X.)

Advantages of the Canal.—Among the products now brought to Albany (New York) for sale, are dried peaches from Ohio.

Next to the study of the holy scriptures, it may not be amiss to recommend the reading of a little poetry properly chosen.

The chaste mind, like a polished plane, may admit foul thoughts, without receiving their tincture. Chastity is a purity of thought, word and action.

The Muse.

THE MOTHER'S GRAVE.

"And that same dew which settles on the blade
Was wont to dwell, like round and orient pearls,
Blood, dew within the pretty infant's eyes
In tears." Shakespeare.

Look, sister sweet, upon that hallow'd stone!
We stand upon a spot of love and fear;
For there is laid a heart, the fondest one,
That ever left its children here!

There sleeps our mother in the silent dust,
By all our sorrow, all our love unmoved;
Sleeps, till the solemn summons of the just
Bids her awake, to meet the God she loved.

I saw her fainting on her bed of pain;
I saw her like the leaves of autumn lie;
I saw her strive to smile, but strive in vain—
And then I—no, I dared not see her die!

Then came the bitter pageant of the grave—
The fearful hearse, the following weeping crowd:
I saw—'twas but one look—the plumage wave,
And long'd to slumber with her in her shroud.

Thou King of kings, who on the babes did smile,
And take the little ones upon thy knee,
Guide us thro' earth, and all its snares, awhile;
Then take us, innocent, to rest with thee!

Sweet sister, bend no more on earth thine eyes,
No more weep idly on that silent stone;
But fix thy gaze, thy soul, upon those skies—
There shall we go—for there our mother's gone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAMMERING.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

On Wednesday last, we attended at Mrs. Leigh's Institution for curing impediments of speech, to witness the initiation of a subject, and have a confident explanation of her system. The subject was an adult from Orange county, who has been a stammerer for more than forty years—and was one of the worst stammerers that we ever saw. On Saturday he called at this office, and could converse with ease and distinctness, though catching at now and then a word. This morning he has called again, and speaks as easily and distinctly as any body. He is cured; and with a knowledge of the principle, and the nature of the disease, and the manner of its treatment, we have the fullest confidence that all cases of the kind can be fully, permanently, and speedily cured. We are not at liberty of course to disclose the secret. But it is worthy of all confidence, and bears no resemblance to the disclosures which have been obtained and published, from quacks pretending to travel as the agents of Mrs. Leigh, but who are in reality vile impostors.

FROM THE DOVER GAZETTE.

Religion the Source of Happiness.

There is no subject in all the range that an intelligent being can take below the skies so fascinating as true religion. All other subjects after a while weary us, and are altogether incapable of yielding that satisfaction which we often need, and without which we are poor, and dark, and lonely. For after all, what is the world's frow, or indeed even friendship's warm embrace, and pleasant smile and delightful intercourse? What is any thing in these low grounds? be it sad, or joyous, prosperous, or adverse, life or death, without the pure consolation of the gospel, the glorious hopes of immortality? O there is something in the religion of the Redeemer that lightens the heart's sad burden, and buoys us up above the waters of affliction. In vain, while under its influence, do the storms rage and the winds blow—in vain do blackening clouds fling their murky shadows across our path, and the lightnings play around our head. Religion, Heaven's messenger, on wings of love, flies to our relief. Her hand smooths the ruffled brow of the contending elements, commands the sorry winds to be still, and catches up the lightning's bolt ere it destroys.

PLAGUE AT MARSEILLES.

In the history of Marseilles, (in France) the frequent visitations of the plague form an interesting item. It has been scourged not less than twenty times by this awful calamity, sometimes losing half of its population. From July 1720 to May 1721, about forty thousand persons died of this disease at Marseilles, and as many more in the neighboring villages—producing a degree of depopulation, from which the district had scarcely recovered at the commencement of the French revolution. The sufferings and horrors with which the town was afflicted during the prevalence of the pestilence find no parallel in the epidemics of our country, not even in the ravages of the yellow-fever at the close of the last century. A thousand persons sometimes died in a day. The living were not sufficient to bury the dead, and the streets were strewn with corpses mangled by dogs.

Physicians were wholly ignorant of the proper mode of treatment, and themselves fell victims to the disease. In a word, the vivid picture which Thucydides has drawn of the same scourge at Athens, was here realized.

The visitation and mortality of the Plague cannot fairly be ascribed to the climate of Marseilles. In every instance, its origin was clearly traced to vessels, which brought it from the east. Carter's Letters.

LONGEVITY OF ANIMALS.

Having heard the point disputed a day or two since, Mr. Editor, as to what animal attained the greatest age, I have been induced to examine some works upon the subject; and as far as my researches have extended, I can discover none of the brute creation whose days number so many as the "half reasoning elephant." The following I believe to be the greatest number of years to which any of them ever attain. The Cricket, 10 years; Spider, sometimes, but seldom more than 1 year. Scorpion, 1; River cray-fish 20; Carp, 100 to 150; Crocodile, 100; Tortoise, 100; Hen, 10; Peacock, 24; Lark, 18; Sparrow-hawk, 40; Goose, 50; Swan and Eagle, 100; Parrot, 110; Rabbit, 9; Goat, 10; Sheep, 10; Hog, 20; Dog, 23; to 28; Squirrel, 7; Wolf and Bear, 60; Fox, 15; Lion, 60; Cow, 20; Bull, 30; Ox, 19; Deer, 20; Horse 25 to 30; Ass 25 to 30; Camel 50 to 60; Elephant, 150 to 200. N. York Times.

CURE FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that the extraction or excision of teeth was unnecessary. He was enabled, he said, to cure the most desperate cases of tooth-ache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism,) by the application of the following remedy to the diseased tooth: "Alum, reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of ether, seven drachms; mix, and apply them to the tooth." Mr. Fay, the American dentist, who was present, admitted, with much candour, that in 95 cases out of 100, where surgeons and dentists are applied to for the purpose of extraction, relief might be obtained without that, or even excision. It may, therefore, be worth while to try the remedy prescribed by Dr. Blake, as, unlike many of the nostrums of the present day, it cannot do any harm, but it does not appear to possess the character of a specific. Mr. Fay submitted his instruments for excision and extraction, to the inspection of the meeting, and he received some well-merited encomiums for the improvement which he has introduced in the practice of the dentist.

FROM THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

EPITAPH.

The following is the inscription on the tomb stone of John Hill, of Newcastle:
Here lies John Hill, a man of skill,
His age was five times ten;
He never did good, nor never would,
Had he lived as long again.

The following ludicrous verse though none of the happiest, happens to be a recent production:
Here fast asleep, full six feet deep,
And seventy summers ripe,
George Thomas lies in hopes to rise,
And smoke another pipe.

Married, in Baltimore, Alexander Yearly, Esq. to Miss Ann Ashmead.

If wedlock be a happy state,
To those who try it fairly,
How bless'd is that lady's fate
Who takes a husband, Yearly.

Mr. William Reed of the town of Carlton, Orleans county, (New-York) says that he was born in Covington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, that he was the seventh son of his parents—was born the seventh day of the week, the seventh day of the month: in the year seventeen hundred seventy-seven, and was seven times seven years old, the seventh day of July last. Orleans co. Advocate.

Among the regulations in the Danish army, is one for instructing the men in the art of swimming. They are made to plunge into the sea in uniform, lie on their backs, and to buoy themselves up with muskets over their heads, so as to be able to discharge them.

A meeting has been held in Boston, for the discouragement of intemperance.